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WEEKLY.

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No. 13,826.

號一月八年七零百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907.

期三廿月六年未丁

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Intimations.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



This VAT was started by the late ROBERT THORNE of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

PER DOZEN\$14.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 733

TAI KWONG CO., 109, Des Voeux Road Central.

GASOLINE LAMPS

WELSBACH MANTLES.

Hongkong, June 14, 1907. 1017

CINEMATOPHATHE

IN

Weismann's Large Hall

(ENTRANCE - WYNDHAM STREET).

SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN

on

SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST, AT 4 P.M.

ChildrenHalf-Price.

Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1248

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1873 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August. Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1251

S. GREENFIELD

Successor to

HARRIS-KEENEY CO.,

MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE RATTAN

AND LINEN FIBRE FURNITURE.

1, PEDDER STREET, opposite Main

Entrance to Hongkong Hotel.

A 10 per cent discount will be allowed to all local residents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1242

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr MICHAEL JENSEN to Sign our Firm Pro-Procuration. JENSEN & CO. Hongkong, July 30, 1907. 1235

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the Public that a SHARE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Reg. No. 3446 to 3450 of THE TUNG ON FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., owned by the Undersigned, has been LOST and that a New Certificate has been applied for and issued. The missing one will therefore be null and void, on and after this date. HO POON SHEK. Hongkong, July 30, 1907. 1230

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies Due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors. J. W. OSBORNE. Hongkong, July 15, 1907. 1154

NOTICE.

MR A. E. PARKER, having returned to the Colony, has RESUMED CONTROL of our Interests in Hongkong and South China from this date. SING SENG SEWING MACHINE CO. Hongkong, July 22, 1907. 1190

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an INFANTRY COMPANY with a detachment of Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at Volunteer Headquarters, morning or afternoon. A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer, H.K.V.C. Hongkong, July 26, 1907. 1217

THE BACK DOOR.

A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL.'

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office, 3, Queen's Road Central.

Price, ... Cents.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS:

KOWLOON BAY.

OFFICES & STORES:

No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,333 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 2,333 tons, Captain W. A. Valentin.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,333 tons, Captain A. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,993 tons, Captain B. Bruch.
s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,993 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. POWAN will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. SUI-TAI, 1,651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.
s.s. SUI-TAI, 1,651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and from Macao at 5 p.m.

The Company also run a steamer from Hongkong on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Macao at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LONGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SAINAM, 688 tons, Captain J. Wilks.
s.s. MANNING, 688 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.

Two of the above Steamers leave Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HARRIS MANAGER, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1250

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 6th to the 14th day of August, 1907, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1249

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the COMPANY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, CONNAUGHT ROAD, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1907. 1233

PATELL & CO.,

SHAMEEN CANTON.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS IN

WINES and SPIRITS.

Export & Import Merchants,

AND

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THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.

LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND

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NEWEST STYLES IN

DUST COATS & CLOAKS

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SUMMER COSTUMES

in LINEN, MUSLIN, etc.

BLACK AND BROWN SHOES

FROM \$6.00 TO \$10.50 PER PAIR.

PLAIN AND FANCY HOSE

in SILK, LISLE and CASHMERE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 22, 1907. 2040

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Unrivalled for Duplicating,

Writing in Sight,

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TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

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1, PRINCES BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, July 10, 1907. 1008

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE).

MEE CHEUNG, ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

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ICE HOUSE STREET AND HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

JUST ARRIVED, NEW KODAKS.

No. 4A for 4x6 1/2 Films. Also different sizes of Films for other Cameras. 1901

Hongkong, April 2, 1907.

M. MUMEYA,

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

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AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

VERY FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

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AIRY ROOMS, CUISINE A SPECIALTY.

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DR. HARRY FONG,

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

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24

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All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,

IRON WARE, &c.

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SHIP, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

1223

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.70 per Bag, ex Factory

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

301

FAIRALL & CO.

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS

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MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRA.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

1907

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A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

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Hongkong, March 2, 1908

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ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

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Typewriters repaired, cleaned,
overhauled, and broken parts
duplicated under expert
supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

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THE "DRAGON CYCLE CO.,
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Established February 1st 1907

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THAT
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PILLS & OINTMENT
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CURE INDIGESTION, CURES SPRAINS, WOUNDS,
BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SORES, SKIN ERUPTIONS,
CONSTIPATION, AND COMPLAINTS OF
FLATULENCE, DIZZINESS, &c. THE CHEST AND THROAT.
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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,
Spasmodic Eruptions, Biliary Affections.

Safest and most
Effective Aperient
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Regular Use.

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WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON
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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
JOHN O'AKLEY & SONS Limited, "WELLINGTON MILLS LONDON."

Intimations.

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Which applies to all Branch Offices.
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MANILA: Messrs MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasima,
Ochi, Shinaw, Namata and Kani-
Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,
which will shortly be ready to produce on a
large scale the best Duzon Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any
order for Coals procured from the above
Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, PRUDEN STREET.
Hongkong, April 25, 1906. 810

GARMICHAEL AND OLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
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REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "GARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.
A. 1 Code.
Motor Standard Code.
TELEPHONE 232. 16

NORTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1906,
£17,837,119.
—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000
Paid-up Capital £2,597,500 0 0
II—Fire Fund £2,386,780 19 11
III—Life and Annuity Funds £13,762,898 8 11

£17,837,119 8 11
Revenue Fire Branch £2,061,044 19 11
Life and Annuity £1,713,808 19 11
Branches.....

£4,774,853 19 11
The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents
185

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15
p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1901

SECOND EDITION.
HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF
INDIA, BURMA, SINGAPORE, MALAY
PENINSULA, CEYLON, AFRICA, THURSDAY,
CHINA AND JAPAN.
Entered into the Society of the
"MISSIONS TRANSLATION."
Translated by EDWARD HARTER PARKER
and
Reprinted from THE CHINA REVIEW.
Price 50 Cents.

For Sale at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
8, Queen's Road Central.

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CHINESE.
With Special Reference to
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN
HONGKONG.
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A SERIES OF ARTICLES
Reprinted from THE CHINA MAIL,
WITH AN APPENDIX
To be had at the Office of THE PAPER,
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MEMORANDUM.'
Series of Articles on Sir Robert
Hart's Services for the Improve-
ment of China.
Reprinted from the China Mail. To be
had in pamphlet form at this Office, 8,
Queen's Road Central.
Price 50 Cents

THE CHINA MAIL.
A Strange Strike.
Practically the whole of the milk delivery
boys of Onka, about 300 in all, went on
strike on July 17, with the result that
great inconvenience was occasioned to the
public and the dairies. It appears that
hitherto the great part of the milk has
been bought from the dairies by a Company
and sold by them to the delivery boys at
the rate of 26 sen per "go." On the 15th
inst., however, the Company was prohibi-
ted from continuing its business on account
of charges of having sold milk having
been brought against it. The boys conse-
quently had to purchase the milk direct
from the dairies. The latter informed the
boys that the price would be raised to 28
sen, whereupon they at once went on
strike. Both the boys and the dairies are
taking up a determined attitude, and it is
said that roughs have been hired by both
parties to defend them in the event of
violent measures being resorted to.

AN AMERICAN MATTER.
Question of State's Rights.
WASHINGTON, July 25.
The President and his friends are alarmed
over a serious clash between the federal
and state courts in North Carolina over the
interpretation and application of the
Freight Rate act, passed by Congress, in
1906.

This reported conflict between the federal
and state courts over the Freight Rate bill
will not come as a surprise to the authorities.
It was foreseen when the bill was under
discussion in Congress. The bill, while
meeting the approval of the southern
democrats, so far as its intent to regulate
and control the rate charges of the
railroads is concerned, is looked upon
unfavorably by many because of the means
employed to secure the end sought. The
machinery provided for in the bill savors
too much of an expansion of federal
power to suit the southern courts. It is
very probable that the present judicial
conflict is precipitated by that phase of the
bill. The state courts are determined to
make a stand whenever opportunity
presents itself against that construction
which tends to enlarge the Federal powers
within state jurisdictions. The President's
program for regulating the issuance
of railroad stocks contemplates the exercise
of a yet larger degree of federal authority
within the limits of the state. Doubtless
this interference of the North Carolina
courts with the powers conferred upon the
federal courts by the Freight Rate bill is
induced by the trend of federal expansion
as indicated by the Indianapolis speech of
Roosevelt. — "Manila Callers."

STAGNATION IN TRADE.
Good Prospects in Siam.
Says the "Siam" Free Press—
Commercial travellers coming to the Far
East complain that orders are very slack
at present. They are at a loss to know
what is the precise reason for this slump
in trade, more especially when the
political horizon is quite serene and clear,
and when an active industrial and
commercial em should be setting in.
Commercial travellers who have arrived
here from Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong,
Shanghai and other places, complain that
they were able to do very little business
in either of these places. In fact, as far
as Singapore is concerned orders were
never so slack, and it is thought that the
new Straits dollar has had a certain in-
fluence in bringing about the present
stagnation in the market. Strange to say,
business in Shanghai is very dull, and the
reason for this is unaccountable, more
especially at a time when there should be
a great demand for foreign goods.
To the disturbed state of China must
be attributed, in a great measure, this
stagnation in trade, at least as far as that
country is concerned.

At present Bangkok is considered one of
the best cities of the Far East for obtain-
ing large orders.
During the past couple of months some
commercial travellers who had the good
fortune of calling to Bangkok, representing
several European manufacturing firms,
couple of local firms which gave orders of
over one hundred thousand taels worth of
goods. This should be an inducement for
others to follow in their footsteps as such
heavy orders are an eloquent proof that
trade is very active in Siam and that the
future offers great possibilities.

THE CHINA MAIL.
A Strange Strike.
Practically the whole of the milk delivery
boys of Onka, about 300 in all, went on
strike on July 17, with the result that
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been bought from the dairies by a Company
and sold by them to the delivery boys at
the rate of 26 sen per "go." On the 15th
inst., however, the Company was prohibi-
ted from continuing its business on account
of charges of having sold milk having
been brought against it. The boys conse-
quently had to purchase the milk direct
from the dairies. The latter informed the
boys that the price would be raised to 28
sen, whereupon they at once went on
strike. Both the boys and the dairies are
taking up a determined attitude, and it is
said that roughs have been hired by both
parties to defend them in the event of
violent measures being resorted to.

AN AMERICAN MATTER.
Question of State's Rights.
WASHINGTON, July 25.
The President and his friends are alarmed
over a serious clash between the federal
and state courts in North Carolina over the
interpretation and application of the
Freight Rate act, passed by Congress, in
1906.

This reported conflict between the federal
and state courts over the Freight Rate bill
will not come as a surprise to the authorities.
It was foreseen when the bill was under
discussion in Congress. The bill, while
meeting the approval of the southern
democrats, so far as its intent to regulate
and control the rate charges of the
railroads is concerned, is looked upon
unfavorably by many because of the means
employed to secure the end sought. The
machinery provided for in the bill savors
too much of an expansion of federal
power to suit the southern courts. It is
very probable that the present judicial
conflict is precipitated by that phase of the
bill. The state courts are determined to
make a stand whenever opportunity
presents itself against that construction
which tends to enlarge the Federal powers
within state jurisdictions. The President's
program for regulating the issuance
of railroad stocks contemplates the exercise
of a yet larger degree of federal authority
within the limits of the state. Doubtless
this interference of the North Carolina
courts with the powers conferred upon the
federal courts by the Freight Rate bill is
induced by the trend of federal expansion
as indicated by the Indianapolis speech of
Roosevelt. — "Manila Callers."

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 3rd August, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
**SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
Comprising—
Double and Single Iron Bedsteads,
MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES
with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTLES
with BEVELLED GLASS, FURNITURE and
WOODEN with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-
TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD
WARDROBES, with BEVELLED GLASS,
TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM 'SUITE',
GLASS, CROCKERY and B.P. WARE,
CARPET, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS,
&c., &c., &c.

One COTTAGE PIANO by the Robinson
Piano Co., One COTTAGE PIANO by Broad-
wood, London, One PIANOLA and One
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1245

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 6th August, 1907, at 11 a.m., at the
Central Police Station's COMPOUND,
**SUNDRY CONDEMNED
AND OBSOLETE STORES,**
Comprising—
CLOTHES, BOOTS, OLD METALS, RICE,
YAMS, RICHESHA, SANDALWOOD and a Small
Quantity of SILVER JEWELLERY.
Immediately after the sale at Fire Brigade
Station, Queen's Road Central,—
A QUANTITY OF
CONDEMNED STORES.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1907. 1243

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
THURSDAY,
the 15th August, 1907, at 11 a.m., at
No. 1, RECLAMATION STREET, Yau-mai,
**ONE MARINE TRIPLE
EXPANSION ENGINE**
15 h.p. by 24 in. by 40 in. 27 Stroke—
180 lbs. pressure. Built in 1903.
And
ONE THURST BLOCK AND SHAFT.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 26, 1907. 428

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
BY Order of the Executors of the late
EDMUND SMITH, Esq., deceased.
**NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND
INVESTORS.**
Sale of Valuable House Property at Low
Reserves.
Offering Good Investments in a Good
Locality.
PUBLIC AUCTION
A Large and VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situated at Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong, and being parts of
Inland Lots 679 and 747 whereon are
situated the houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, FIRE LOTS
112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128
and 130, THIRD STREET; Nos. 113, 115,
117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 127, THIRD
STREET,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS.

JUST ARRIVED

CARRS' BISCUITS

NEW DAINTIES.

APRICOTINES

55 cents per Tin.

ICE WAFERS

65 cents per Tin.

CUMBERLAND CAKES

75 cents each.

FINGER CREAMS

70 cents per Tin.

CAMEO SHORTBREAD

85 cents per Tin.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1907.

POWELL'S

36 inch

COSTUME

LINENS

75 cents yd.

IN

ALL COLOURS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

AGENTS:

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3, CHARTERED & TRADING, 55, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3, STREET & CO., Ltd., 50, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, GORDON & GORE, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4, BATES, HENRY & CO., 51, Cannon Street, E.C. 4, WILLS, Ltd., 101, Cannon Street, E.C. 4, ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, MITCHELL & CO., 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, D. J. KETTER & CO., 3, Whitechapel Road, E. 1, M. L. MAYER & CO., Ltd., 10, 11, 12 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4, MITCHELL & CO., 22, Glasshouse Street, E.C. 4, Regent Street, W.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd., Manila.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 8, Queen's Road Central.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., LIMITED.

PIANOS

NEW MODELS, FULL IRON FRAME UNDERDAMPED ACTION, SILVER PLATED STRINGS, FULL COMPASS—SEVEN OCTAVES.

PRICE.....\$340.

UNSURPASSED FOR RICHNESS OF TONE AND LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN.

NEW PIANOS ON HIRE from \$10 per month.

Regular Tuning and Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.,

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

AERATED

WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Our Aerated Waters hold the premier position for excellence in the Far East. Made with the greatest care and with the finest materials procurable; they supply a pleasing variety for all palates.

Our Soda Water is the most wholesome daily beverage that can be taken.

Our Lemonade, Orange Champagne, Raspberryade, Lemon Squash, etc., possess the true flavour of the finest Fresh Fruits and are perfectly pure and wholesome.

We would draw special attention to Our Lime Fruit Champagne, which has the pleasant characteristics of the finest Lime Fruit.

Our Dry Ginger Ale is a beverage of delightful flavour and aroma.

Our Sarsaparilla is not only a delicious drink but a blood purifier as well.

Our Stone Ginger Beer, since its introduction, has been steadily growing in popular favour.

We confidently state that no Aerated Water Factory in the World is more replete with up-to-date appliances, thus assuring the highest degree of purity and freedom from any form of contamination.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

Hongkong, China & Manila.

Hongkong, July 27, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, August 3.—11 a.m.—Auction of Wine and Spirits at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms. 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.

MONDAY, August 5.—Exchange Banks Close. Insurance Offices Close. Transfer Books of Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., close from this date to 19th Aug., inclusive. Goods per *Prinz Regent* loaded under cover of this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 6.—11 a.m.—Auction of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, &c., at Central Police Station's Compound.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.—3 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Steam Waterboat Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s Office.

THURSDAY, August 8.—11 a.m.—Auction of One Marine Triple Expansion Engine, &c., at No. 1, Recreation Street, Yau-mat.

SATURDAY, August 10.—Noon.—Meeting of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE Peking correspondent of "The Times," according to "one of our exclusive cablegrams published on Monday, announces that China has formally agreed to participate in an international conference in regard to the opium trade. It would appear that it was upon the invitation of the United States of America that China consented to take part in this enquiry. Perhaps it would have been more fitting if the invitation had come from Great Britain. Whatever is eventually decided upon in regard to opium America will be unaffected in any way. The only country which has large financial considerations involved is Great Britain. Any sudden stoppage of the trade would mean serious loss to India, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, all of which derive a great part of their ordinary revenue from dues on opium. But, after all, it matters little at whose instance the proposed conference is to be held. The important point is that China has recognised that the question is one that she cannot decide upon herself. At the present time we are of course unaware of the proposed personnel of the conference. But it is obviously the duty of this Government to obtain the fullest information without delay and to take the necessary steps to secure a fair consideration of its views in regard to the trade. What those views are we know not but it is clear that this Government should resolutely set its face against any precipitate action. A great deal has been said and written about the trade which is, on the face of it, exaggerated. Undoubtedly, as is the case with drink, the abuse of the drug has been attended by most pernicious effects. On the other hand it is claimed that a rational use of opium in any of its forms brings a little brightness into the lives of those who otherwise would be doomed to a miserable and neutral-tinted existence. Whether it would be better to regulate the use of opium or to abolish it altogether, except for medicinal purposes, can only be decided by those who have special knowledge and who base their conclusions upon ascertained facts, not upon prejudice. The abstract question, however, need not be discussed here. We have to face things as they are, not as they might be, or—perhaps ought to be. Our money revenue is necessarily inelastic. The money received from the opium farmer represents a considerable percentage of the revenue. If that percentage were arbitrarily wiped out of existence the only method of restoring the financial balance would be the imposition of fresh taxation. That is a prospect which cannot be regarded with equanimity. This Colony is still suffering severely from the commercial depression which has hung over the Far East for the last two years. The community finds it quite hard

enough to struggle along as it is and any additional financial burden would simply accentuate the unfortunate conditions which now prevail. In these circumstances it is the clear duty of the Government to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the interests of Hongkong in connection with any change in the *status quo* in connection with the opium trade.

Native journals record the death of a District Magistrate by his own hand under circumstances sadly suggestive and fraught with instruction to those who would enquire into the condition of the minor officials in the various provinces of China. It appears that disbanded soldiery, thrown upon their own resources with no means of obtaining a livelihood, held in terror many a countryside. They rob and spoil the villages and hamlets, and occasionally uniting in larger bands, make incursions into the towns and cities. On a recent occasion the District City of Wing Shan was visited by a horde of ruffians, chiefly soldiery, for whom the Government had no further use, and who were accordingly discharged in the heart of Kwongai to become the scourge of the law-abiding and peaceful. No sooner were they within the city than the place became a pandemonium and the Magistrate, helpless in the presence of foes so numerous and dangerous, committed suicide. He will probably obtain some recognition as a patriot whereas an unsuccessful attempt to rid the city of its foes would have meant disgrace, almost certain banishment, possibly even the death of a traitor. In very truth officials in China, especially those in touch with the people, have to steer between the Scylla of Imperial displeasure and its manifold consequences on the one side, and the Charybdis of terrible dangers arising from revolutionary tactics on the other whilst they govern a country seething with discontent and ill-will.

The desire seems to be pretty universal for the suppression of opium in China, and if John will not be abstemious on his own account he will be made so by Act of Parliament—or by the Celestial equivalent, an Imperial Edict. A New York paper says that it will take time and hard work to redeem the empire from the vice to which it has been subject for ages, but declares the outlook to be distinctly hopeful. "In many places much has been accomplished," it says "and throughout the empire the campaign has become popular and fashionable and has the hearty support of the native press. It is probable, therefore, that in a few years the abuse of opium in China will become a less evil than the abuse of alcohol in other lands which vainly vanquish themselves upon their superior civilization and morals." And our New York contemporary omits to mention that the probability is that with the abolition of opium the Chinaman will take to drink or something equally deadly to respectability, since the "superior civilization" has failed to check drunkenness in the white man's world.

The failure of the South Manchurian Railway Company's debenture issue is hardly surprising. In the first place the money market has been in a state of tightness for a considerable time. Consols are selling at a figure which would be considered alarming were not the cause thoroughly understood. Also "The Times" points out that the issue is practically a Government loan and that capitalists are disposed to regard with disfavour any increase in Japan's indebtedness. "The opinion is gaining ground that she is carrying about as heavy a burden of debt as she can safely bear and that she should restrict herself to loans for conversion purposes in the future. But there is another reason. America absolutely refused to touch the loan although Japan has already contracted to expend \$20,000,000 of the amount raised in that country. The position, put very plainly, is this: Great Britain is asked to lend Japan money to be spent in America. This is not business and Japan should have been aware of this before she issued the prospectus for the loan. It looks rather as if she were better fitted to cope with military than financial problems.

The outstanding feature of the test match just concluded between England and South Africa was the steady batting of the Englishmen in the second innings and the successful bowling. That the ball would beat the bat in a match played on a wet wicket and between showers of rain was only to be expected,

but one hardly anticipates performances like those of G. A. Faulkner (6 wickets for 17 runs) and C. Blythe (7 for 40). The consistent batting of T. Hayward, who ran into double figures in each innings, is noteworthy, for in the first test this season he did not shape too well. That R. E. Foster scored 22 in the second innings, after getting a "duck" in his first attempt, helped to pull the game out of the fire, as when play started on Wednesday the Home team was not in anything like a sound position. But then who expected the South Africans to collapse for 75, after scoring better than the Englishmen in the first innings when conditions were the same for both? Of course, it may be that the wicket had gone to pieces, probably it did after the rain. It is to be hoped that the next match will be played under better conditions and give the South Africans an opportunity of showing their capabilities when opposed to a strong team. A fast wicket suits the Colonials and big scores may be anticipated when more settled weather is experienced.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The Hong Mok from Bombay and Singapore brought 1442 Chinese. The Kwongseang for Swatow took 351 Chinese, the Hailan for the same port 400 and the Empress of India for Shanghai 673.

The steamer Harbort reached port from Melbourne yesterday afternoon with a cargo of flour consigned to Messrs. Sheehan, Tones and Co. A fine voyage is reported from Geelong, which port was left on July 4.

Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps are requested to make it known among their friends that an Infantry Company is being raised. Applications from members for transfer to the Infantry Company cannot be entertained for the present.

It appears from a Berlin telegram of July 17 that the Amsterdam Telegraph reported that Japan desires to acquire an island in the Sunda Straits. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" made investigations and is informed that the report is a pure invention.

From the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents for the Mutji Fire Insurance Co., we have received the annual report of the latter company. The company limits itself to fire insurance only, and its reserve funds in hand in excess of capital now exceed Yen 2,780,000. A dividend of 80 per cent was paid for the year, and Yen 64,200 was placed to reserve.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, August 12, for the purpose of considering an application from Harry Michael Ring for an Adjunct License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 8 and 10, Ice House Street, under the sign of "The Carlton House."

The collision between the steamer launches Lee Tung and Tung Shun on July 29, was the subject of an enquiry at the Harbour Office to-day, presided over by Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. The coxswain of the Tung Shun was exonerated from blame, but the coxswain of the Lee Tung had his certificate suspended for two weeks. Before he is reinstated he will have to pass the examination again.

More News.

We recently recorded a proposal for the establishment of a China-Japanese dockyard, says the Kobe Herald. It is now reported that the Whampoa Dock Co., of Hongkong, is conducting negotiations with a certain Japanese dockyard with a view to amalgamation for the purpose of building warships for the Chinese Navy. The dock company is a concern with which the Aberdeen, the Cosmopolitan, and Kowloon Dock Companies were incorporated some years ago, the capital being two and a half million yen. The company has eight dry docks and several slips. The principal business of the company is said to be the repairs of the British warships, which the company undertakes under a subsidy from the British Admiralty.

Apocryphal "Wait for the Wagon" having been selected for the "All Army Service Corps" at the review, a correspondent reminds us of the occasion of the restoration of Fort Gwalior to His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia. As the British troops were vacating the position by one gate and the Gwalior troops were entering by another, our Tommies swung out to the tune of "Tommy, make room for your uncle."

A "Globe" correspondent has received from West Africa a remarkable photograph from the hinterland of Acon of a native woman and six children, all born at a birth. The fact is, we believe, authentically established, and must be, we should imagine, without a parallel. In former times, such an event would have been deemed a portent of the most terrible kind, presaging war, famine, and pestilence, but we scarcely take over on the Gold Coast it will at the time of day be received with comparative equanimity.

NOT A DOUBTFUL QUESTION.

THERE is no doubt in the minds of those who have used Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy as to its curative powers. For a pain in the stomach, diarrhoea or dysentery, it affords immediate relief. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

Incendiarism Suspected.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, July 31.

It is believed that the fire which occurred in a tenement house in New York yesterday, and also other recent fires in the American city, were due to incendiaries or thieves.

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA.

To Meet The Kaiser.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, July 31.

The Tsar of Russia will sail on Thursday for Swinemunde, accompanied by M. Iewolsky (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

The details of the projected trip are being kept secret, but it is expected that the Tsar will meet the Kaiser.

STRIKE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, July 30.

Twenty-four officers, soldiers and policemen have been wounded in a strike riot at Reon l'Eclap, Department Vosges. Two of the strikers were killed and many wounded.

THE RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

London, July 30.

The rainfall in Bombay is almost unprecedented; already 80 inches have fallen since the beginning of June. The rain prospects up country are favourable.

RACING.

The Steward's Cup.

London, July 30.

1. Romney.
2. Reckless.
3. Billedere.

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

London, July 30.

Mr. Noldeff has laid the foundation stone of Mr. Carnegie's Palace of Peace at the Hague.

The ceremony was a brilliant one, and the speeches emphasized the almost sacred character of the building, enshrining the principle of peace by the right of justice.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The "Gazette of India" states that Lieut.-Colonel Aitken, 13th Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Substantive Colonel.

This afternoon His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard paid a return call on Commodore Stokes on board H. M. S. Tamar.

Colonel C. V. Hume, M. V. O., D. S. O., who until quite recently was the British Military Attaché at Tokyo, arrived by the P. and O. steamer Nyansa yesterday. He proceeds to London by that vessel.

The At Home at Mountain Lodge on Saturday is to be of an easy, pleasant kind. There will be no necessity for frock coats and silk hats. Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard appreciate the trials of a Hongkong midsummer.

THE SIEGE OF CHATHAM.

London, July 26.

The Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the British Army, accompanied by a party of Japanese officers, inspected, yesterday, the progress that was being made with the siege of Chatham.

Chatham is not present invested by a large composite force which includes sixteen batteries of artillery. Mining and counter-mining has been proceeding for some weeks, and culminated yesterday in the explosion of twelve hundred pounds of explosives.

HEIR APPARENT TO CHINA'S THRONE.

London, July 16.

Since the assassination of the Governor of Anhwei, the Empress Dowager has been much discouraged, and it is reported that she will retire from the regency from the next China New Year's day. Thus the rumours of the appointment of an Heir Apparent are being currently discussed. The young son of Prince Chun, Pu Yi, and Prince Kung and Prince Pu Lun are amongst the names mentioned as the heir: From a literal point of view the son of Prince Chun is the nearest but Pu Wei (Prince Kung) is a nephew of Prince Chun. Jung Shou and Pu Lun is a favourite of the Empress Dowager. It is difficult to say who will be the Heir to the Throne.—The Standard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CRICKET.

England Victorious.

South Africans Collapse.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, July 31.

The test match between England and South Africa was concluded to-day, the Home team winning by 53 runs.

The weather conditions were finer than on either of the two preceding days and the Englishmen continued their innings with better prospects.

The wicket was still wet.

The remaining six wickets fell for 52 runs, the innings realising 162 runs, setting the colonials 128 runs to get to avert defeat.

R. E. Foster scored 22, and Gordon White captured four wickets for 47 runs.

The South Africans completely collapsed in their second innings and only totalled 75.

J. H. Sinclair made top score with 15, and S. J. Snooks compiled 14.

C. Blythe (Kent) took seven wickets for 40 runs.

The totals were:—

ENGLAND.
First Innings ... 76
Second Innings ... 162

SOUTH AFRICA.
First Innings ... 110
Second Innings ... 75

England won by ... 53

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

The Second Test Match.

London, July 30.

Owing to the rain there was no play after lunch. The score closed at 110 for 4 wickets (England).

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

The Belle of Mayfair.

There was an enthusiastic audience at the Theatre Royal last night when the Bandmann Company opened a short season by producing the "Belle of Mayfair." The comedy is a sparkling one with frequent flashes of genuine wit in the dialogue, and many good songs and choruses. Miss Doreen O'Connor was the "belle" (Julia Chaldicot) and she played with extreme credit. The only detecting feature was the robustness of her singing, the size of the Theatre requiring a modulation in what is naturally a penetrating voice. Mr. Harry Cole and Miss Minnie Rayner, as Sir John and Lady Chaldicot, were the centre of the laughter, the bulk of the humour being supplied, of course, by Sir John. Mr. Fred A. Ellis, as the Earl of Mount Highgate, gave an excellent portrayal of the "military" man of some standing in his own estimation, and sang a capital song: Miss Beatrice Park was the Countess of Mount Highgate and was responsible for an attractive song "The Gibson Girl." She looked well and sang daintily. Mr. Roy H. Smith, as Comte de Porrier, imported quite a wealth of laughter into the production, and was distinctly a success. Mr. Edward Granby, as the Hon. Raymond Finchley, did very well as Julia's lover. Mr. George Rooney's Hugh Meredith was a capital little study and his sparkling opinions on matrimony and love were a little above the average garden party standard of comment. His song "The Little Girls" was excellent. Miss Annie Romond as Pincoff (Julia's maid) was a little handful of vivacity and sang and played well. Miss Constance Laite deserves praise for her charming singing, and commendation is due to the whole company for the vim with which most of the choruses were rendered. Encore were many, in some cases a third appearance being demanded. To-night the Company play "The Blue Moon."

THE ROISE TRIAL.

New York, July 16.

The defence in the Haywood trial at Boise is making a determined effort to discredit the sensational testimony of the witness Harry Orchard by trying to prove insanity, to which it seeks to ascribe the witness's conviction that he really was responsible for the many murders which he has described. Orchard has to some extent strengthened this theory of the defence by admitting that his uncle was insane. It is as yet too soon to say how this aspect of the case will affect the opinion of the jury, but it is beginning to be felt that the conviction of the prisoners will not be the simple undertaking at first supposed.

"REVOLUTION MUST COME."

Empress Dowager's Retirement.

(From Our Correspondent.)
Canton, July 30.

The Chinese here are of course talking about the announcement recently made by the Empress Dowager that she intends to turn the reins of government over to the Emperor at the beginning of the next Chinese year. They say that she probably will give up all share in the direction of affairs because of her fear of an outbreak. It is believed here that revolutionary ideas are gaining ground rapidly, and that the only way to avoid an uprising and the entire overthrow of the dynasty is for important concessions to be made to the progressives. Some, however, fear that a few concessions will be like the taste of blood for the tiger, and will serve only to precipitate a revolution. If the Chinese were not a peace-loving, practical people, there would have been general uprising before now. But certainly a revolution must come. Let us hope that it will be a bloodless one.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Question of Neutralisation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 2.

The "Evening Standard" has a Washington message to the effect that the American Government is contemplating the neutralisation of the Philippine Islands, so that should the war spectre again confront the United States the archipelago may not be the vulnerable point of attack by Japan. Though the governments of Tokyo and Washington are working hard for peace there is fresh trouble at San Francisco, where the Japanese think their rights of trading are being unjustly restricted. There seems to be right on the side of the Japanese, and no doubt the American nation will in time hold down the turbulent spirits of that city which has apparently gone a bit mad since the earthquake rattled it. In any case, whether the report is true or not, there is undoubtedly a strong party in America which realises that even in peace the islands are a worry and very much of a white elephant.

SHANGHAI AND THE OPIUM SMOKE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, July 28.

A correspondence on the opium question between the Tsoai and the Municipal Council is particularly interesting. As was to be expected, the Tsoai has not been content that foreigners should remain inactive after the steps taken by the Chinese to close the opium dens within the Native City, and he now asks that the authorities of the foreign Settlement will keep to their promise to back up any decided action taken by the Chinese for the abolition of opium smoking. In reply the Council have declared their perfect willingness to fulfil their promises, but point out that as yet nothing has been done properly to kill the insidious habit and have expressed their conviction that the closing of a few dens in the Native City is not in any way sufficient. To get at the real root of the mischief it will be necessary first of all to decrease the land in the interior which is under poppy cultivation and not till then can it be hoped that opium smoking will diminish to any great extent.

When the Chinese Government takes this in hand, it will be time enough for the foreign Settlements of Shanghai to talk of closing opium dens within their limits.

In the meantime, the Council have taken stern action against certain owners of opium dens in the Native City. When their shops were closed, they applied to the Council for licenses to open up within the Settlement but when these were promptly refused they calmly opened up shops without licenses. However, many of them have been arrested, taken to the Mixed Court and fined as they justly deserve while their smoking apparatus has been confiscated. One of the strongest arguments the Council brings forward for refusing to close the opium dens already open in the Settlements is the indisputable fact that to do so would simply turn the coolie lodging houses into opium resorts and thus the evil would touch those who have up to the present escaped the clutches and lawlessness and disorder would surely be increased.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and risen a little over N. China and Japan.

Pressure is low, apparently, over the N. part of the China Sea, and a depression may be developing to the Southwest of Hongkong in 18° to 20° Lat.

Pressure is high, and in excess of the normal by between 0.1 and 0.2 inch, over E. Japan.

Fresh E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and fresh to strong N.E. winds along Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

FORECAST DISTRICT.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: N.E. winds, probably freshening; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

A friendly Water Polo match between the 87th Co. R.G.A. and the V.R.C. was played yesterday afternoon, resulting in a win for the V.R.C. by 8 goals to 1. Goals were scored by J. M. C. Lopes (3); H. A. Lammert (2); P. M. Remedios (2); A. H. Carroll (1) and (for the 87th Co.) Gunner Ward (1). The game cannot be taken as a test for only three of the 87th's best players and five of the V.R.C. "A" team took part.

The following matches are set down for to-morrow:—

Corinthian Yacht Club v. V.R.C. "A."

Royal Hongkong Y.C. v. Middlesex "B."

87th Corps v. R.G.A. v. Middlesex "B."

The only match likely to raise any excitement is that between the Corinthian Yacht Club and the V.R.C. "A" team, for many consider it the "final" game.

That the winners will get the shield. The V.R.C. will be without the services of N. H. Alves, who has already left for Shanghai, but notwithstanding this the team can be depended upon to put up a good game. An effort was made to get the game played on Monday or Tuesday, in order to allow the V.R.C. to put in their best team, but the Corinthians would have none of it, and by refusing to play until Thursday, strengthened their chance of winning.

The explanation given was that several of their players could not get off while one other was moving home.

The match is certain to prove exciting for it will be a close game. The teams will probably be:—

CORINTHIANS: J. Forbes (goal); D. Macrae and C. Humphreys (backs); E. Humphreys (half); R. C. White, C. J. Cooke and J. Miller (forwards).

V. R. C.: L. Lammert (goal); H. A. Lamport and A. E. Alves (backs); A. V. Barros (half); P. M. Remedios, H. C. Sayre and J. M. Roca Pereira (forwards).

Analysing the teams man for man the Corinthians appear to have the advantage but in goal-keeping the new club is weak and shots that would not beat either of the Lammerts will get past Forbes.

MOSQUITOES AND RAIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, July 28.

Although we have been granted acceptably cool weather so far this summer, one of the miseries incident to the hot days has been with us in a greatly exaggerated form. Perhaps the rain is answerable for what may really be called the epidemic of mosquitoes which makes life simply unbearable. In previous years, we were able to obtain a little respite from the pests after we tucked ourselves away under sheltering nets but those are now under dream of because for some unexplained reason this season they are a smaller size and they wriggle through the mesh even of moderately close nets, and so they are with us night and day. We crawl miserably up to bed immediately after dinner and vainly long for a little rest, but it is not to be and we are almost praying for the usual conditions of intense heat which may foster the mosquitoes to their normal size. If they were not sufficient to make us miserable, we would have ample cause to complain of the almost incessant rain. One day our hopes go up, there actually is a slight glimpse of the sun, but it is only a flash in the pan and we are giving up believing that the usual conditions are going to prevail at all this summer.

LONG DISTANCE TALKING.

A Problem Solved.

The "Kokum Shinbun" states that experiments carried on for some time back by the Communications Department have definitely resulted in the elaboration of a system of wireless telephony capable of conveying messages over a space as wide as that traversed by wireless telegraphy. But of course it is well-known that this subject has for quite a time occupied the attention of Western scientists. Journals recently received from Europe show that wireless telephony was about to be placed last month experimentally in some of the North-Sea ferryboats in New York, and further that, during a lecture delivered in April by Prof. Slaby in the Technical School at Charlottenburg, messages were exchanged between the school and the buildings of the wireless telephony company in Berlin. In principle the transmission of messages by wireless telephony does not differ from that underlying wireless telegraphy; each depends on the employment of other waves to transmit communications. But the great difficulty in the case of telephony has been to find a medium which would continue to vibrate without interruption. This is believed to have been overcome by means of the electric luminous arc, but there remains the serious objection that wireless telephony, as hitherto elaborated, does not allow of rapid change from learning to speaking. It is necessary for one side to wait until the other has finished speaking, after which the system has to be switched for the purposes of the reply. Our Japanese contemporary does not say anything about these points, but it writes in a manner which suggests that a completely satisfactory method had been found.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

THERE is probably no medicine more confidently than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third of a century in which it has been in use, people have learned that it is the one remedy that never fails. When relieved with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 2.

The Duke of Devonshire is more ill than the papers state. His sudden seizure at Ascot, it is true, was followed by a better tendency, but his lungs as well as his heart are much affected and the doctors consider him to be in bad shape. The Duchess is also suffering from heart weakness. There is the best authority that the Duke has been a heavy smoker, and when he died Mr Victor Cavendish, the heir, will find his funds lower than the public imagine, through this cause and the heavy death duties that the estate will have to pay. Devonshire House, I am assured, will most certainly be sold.

Since the International Sunday School Conference met in Rome a movement has been set on foot for a Sunday School tour of India, China, and Japan. A steamer is to be chartered, if this scheme matures, and a number of laymen with a few ministers will start from America to visit in turn all the Sunday schools of the East. It looks like a nice trip for the organisers who have been struck with travel fever, and that idea would seem to outweigh any problematical benefit to the Sunday schools, but as the Sunday School movement in the United States has many rich migrants subscribing to it, to balance their commercial trickeries, the scheme may be carried out.

The King of Siam after receiving the warmest reception at the hands of the King at Windsor has been seeing the sights and studying our law courts.

The negotiations for an Anglo-Russian agreement are proceeding. I understand, though slowly, and it may be in this connection that the announcement is made in St. Petersburg that plans for the branch Russian line of railway in Central Asia have been dropped for the present, and the construction of the projected line to the Persian frontier is also in abeyance for the next year.

Another and more potent reason may be that the state of the East Siberian Railway is becoming more and more unsatisfactory owing to the lack of money. There are outstanding bills against the railway of over a quarter of a million, and the staff is irregularly paid, so that the officials with any power at all use it to supplement their incomes by peculation. The junks on the Sanguir River carry the freight at a much lower rate than the railway can do it, a fact which adds to the present helplessness of the situation. The big firms have managed to get their money out of the railway, but the smaller concerns, being powerless to stir up the authorities are left in the lurch.

The Kaiser, it seems, is coming to England shortly and it is to be made a sort of national reception, to counteract the unity the yellow press on both sides of the North Sea are always trying to stir up. If it is carried through satisfactorily the King will have again proved himself a great factor for the peace of the world.

The Kaiser, I hear, to emphasise the renewal of declared good relations will encourage German students to come to England for a course of study. He may establish some scholarships after the manner of the late Cecil Rhodes.

I attended the conversation of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday evening at the Natural History Museum in Cromwell Road. Large as the place is it was crowded by over two thousand guests, and the three-hour proceedings were very successful. The latest additions to the museum, including two specimens of the okapi, were on view, and music was provided by the String Band of the Royal Marines as well as the Master Glee Singers.

Godfrey's fantasia, "Our Empire", in which the patriotic songs of various places, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, Canada, Hongkong, and most of the colonies, were introduced, was in the musical programme. The guests were received by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Bessborough, Sir G. T. Goldie and Sir Frederick Young, and in the course of the evening the last named gentleman was presented with an address signed by the Prince of Wales and a cheque for a thousand guinees in recognition of his services to the Institute and to the Empire. After that Madame Ada Crossley roused great enthusiasm by her singing of the new patriotic song "The Motherland is Calling."

The Sultan of Turkey is evidently watching the times. He has been wont to lean on the Kaiser, but modern developments have convinced him that Japan is the most go-ahead place of to-day. Accordingly, he has arranged to send during this month six army officers from Constantinople to Tokyo to study Japanese army methods.

The most useful thing in the long run, Death.

C. B. advised the boys of the Loyal School not to be too good. "What's your Nonconformist Conscience now?"

Asked at a Steppay inquest whether the deceased was married, a witness replied, "Yes, but his wife's gone to an Inhabitant's Home." It was pointed out that the lady probably meant Inebriate's Home. "Yes," she responded; "I knew it was something like that I said."

SICKNESS COMES WHEN LEAST EXPECTED.

A LITTLE forethought may save you a lot of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows this to be a fact. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

London, July 24.

His Highness Sir Ganga Singh, Maharaja of Bikaner, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Major, 9th Hyderabad's Horse in the Indian Army, in a long letter to "The Times" stating clearly the position of the Indian Princes, declares that while the present policy of Great Britain towards India continues, they will remain unflinchingly loyal to the British Raj.

If ever any crisis comes, the Indian Princes will cast in their lot with the British.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. Jardine, K.C.I.E., Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire, asked whether, in view of the social and moral changes in India and the vastness of the political, financial, and commercial interests involved, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would assign more time to the discussion of Indian affairs by the House.

The Prime Minister replied that the House of Commons undoubtedly was concerned with these interests, but it was impossible to give further time this session to their discussion.

No amount of time, he added, would suffice for the discussion of these affairs if the House of Commons sought to control the complex and delicate elements of the social and moral changes that were in progress in India.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH ON THE FUTURE OF JAPAN.

General Booth, looking and feeling as well as ever, was found by a "Westminster" representative recovering from the fatigues of his journey to Japan at his home at Hadley Wood. The General is in love with the Japanese of the present, and thinks highly of the Japanese of the future. He has in view a trip to China as a result of his intercourse with Chinese students in Tokyo. "I am," he said, "looking with longing eyes on the teeming populations of the Celestial land, for the conviction has been forced on me that the time for uniting the Salvation Army flag there is drawing near. Anyway, I am making arrangements to see when I can, and I am convinced the time has come I may be ready."

Before reaching Japan, the General conducted a short campaign in Canada, of which he said: "On every hand I saw signs of substantial and extensive advances. Every city I visited is in progress of development, and in some cases the growth is phenomenal. At Vancouver, for instance, masons, carpenters, and artificers cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. There can be no question as to the success of emigration for wisely increasing the population of the Dominion, if systematically conducted on properly regulated lines. And there can be no doubt as to there being room for all the suitable people that Europe will be willing to part with. But—and it is a very serious but—both the transportation and settlement of the people must be carefully and efficiently organised. You must, in the first place, have the right kind of emigrant. My advice to the Canadians is, 'Get your right man, and look after him when you have got him, or don't get any at all. Simply trust to the natural methods of increase common to all civilised lands.'"

"During the last five or six weeks," said the General, "I have been perplexed as to my loss of sleep. But now that I am once more on terra firma I hope to return to my usual custom in this respect. This nervousness was caused by the General's feeling that it is in the progress of civilisation, and in some cases the growth is phenomenal. At Vancouver, for instance, masons, carpenters, and artificers cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. There can be no question as to the success of emigration for wisely increasing the population of the Dominion, if systematically conducted on properly regulated lines. And there can be no doubt as to there being room for all the suitable people that Europe will be willing to part with. But—and it is a very serious but—both the transportation and settlement of the people must be carefully and efficiently organised. You must, in the first place, have the right kind of emigrant. My advice to the Canadians is, 'Get your right man, and look after him when you have got him, or don't get any at all. Simply trust to the natural methods of increase common to all civilised lands.'"

Reverting to Japan, he went on: "I was especially struck with the fact that Japan is a country in process of social and political transformation, her progress, her development, must be in line with this evolution process always in mind. She is ambitious to make herself a big and powerful nation. How far the aspirant is right I do not wait to inquire; but she has chosen the surest road to do it. There is an intense desire for learning and education on every conceivable subject in the country. The Japanese, amongst all classes, have a great facility for detail, and the ability to improve upon methods discovered elsewhere. This means that the Western world must look to Japan as a new and powerful competitor in trade and commerce. She is no longer hampered by the old ideas as to the degrading character of trade. It is only a question of time when her industries will be tutored with the most expert direction, and packed with the finest machinery taken from all nations of the world. Time, I do not see what can prevent her producing the finest articles at the cheapest possible price."

Asked if the world had nothing to fear from this continued progress of the Yellow Races, the General replied: "It will be a peaceful conquest—a commercial conquest—and not a military one. There are no features about the Chinese and Japanese that are bound to make them the conquerors of the world eventually, but they will do it by peaceful methods. Japan has not the most distant desire for another war. The 'Dreadnoughts' she has launched and building are simply to enable her to maintain the position she has gained. She has to be prepared for China no less than for Russia. But eventually China and Japan may come together, and then they will advance over the world peacefully."

The General then passed on to another side of Japanese life—the social and religious revival in the country. He dwelt upon the bold efforts being made to deal with the submerged classes, and instanced the new law against juvenile smoking. Woman's position, too, he greatly deplored, but he spoke most hopefully of the future, and of the Army's share in it.

SUBMARINE BELLS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Orders have been issued by the navy department for the equipment of all the vessels of the navy with the submarine signal bell system as a protection against reefs, etc.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains in the small of the back, or a pain in the place of it, and a little with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain, and quick relief will follow. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

CHINESE STOKERS ON H.M.S. SHEARWATER.

A new departure is to be tried on board H.M.S. Shearwater, which reached Esquimaux shortly before 2 p.m. on Monday from Central America, says the "Semi-Weekly Colonist," of June 14. While the vessel was in San Diego twelve of her crew deserted, most of those who took French leave being stokers, and the warship came to Esquimaux with eight stokers instead of her usual complement of eighteen.

The admiral has as a result ordered the employment of Chinese stokers for the vessel. This is the first time that such a course has been adopted. On the China station some of the vessels have one or two Chinese in their complement, mostly domestic; but never has any vessel on this or any other station used Chinese in her fire-rooms, and the new order has attracted considerable interest in naval circles.

The Shearwater is expected to leave about three weeks hence for Behling sea and an effort will be made to secure a crew of Chinese for her fire-rooms for the northern voyage.

OPIUM DEN SCANDAL IN LONDON.

Where Do the Chinese Get the Drug?

Where do the Chinese of the East-end of London get the opium, with which they debauch themselves, from? asks the "Standard."

The Government, which has urged upon China the necessity of stopping the traffic, and restricted the output of the poppy from India, ought to look into the matter, for the opium dens of the East-end are a reproach to our civilisation.

That the Chinese have little difficulty in getting supplies is evident from the well-filled jars to be seen in every den.

They can get such large quantities only in an illegal way. Opium is on the scheduled list of poisons, and conditions are imposed upon its sale by the Pharmacy Act. No chemist must sell it without obtaining a declaration as to the purpose for which it is to be used, and unless he has some knowledge of the intended purchaser. Even then he is supposed to dispense it in very small quantities.

One of the Chinese, when asked how he obtained the opium, replied: "I 'vally' buy. Wholesale dealer." In other words, the wholesale dealer would be guilty of an offence under the Act, because the same restrictions apply to him as to the retail chemist so far as the public are concerned. In fact, the wholesale druggist is supposed to supply poisons only to qualified retail chemists or to well-known firms who use them in the process of their business, such as tanners.

INDIAN OPINION NOT USED.

The weakness of John Chinaman where truth is concerned makes it necessary, however, to accept the statement with reserve. A principal of one of the biggest wholesale druggists in the East-end, when one of our representatives, had no hesitation in saying that no wholesale firm in London doing a legitimate business would supply a Chinaman with the smallest quantity of opium in bulk.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the opium which is used by wholesale and retail druggists in this country is not the opium which the Chinaman is accustomed to at all. He would not smoke the article that we use for laudanum, morphia, and other medicines. The opium we use comes from Turkey in Asia, principally from Smyrna, and is better than the Indian production. It would be to the Chinaman what the taking of raw whisky would be to the moderate drinker."

IS AN ILLICIT TRADE GOING ON?

The fact that Indian opium, which the Chinese usually smoke, is not used, or used very little in this country in the making of drugs makes the case for inquiry as to how the Chinese in the East-end obtain it all the stronger. It must either be smuggled into England, or it is being imported by someone under false pretences. In the one case the matter would be one for the Customs authorities, and in the other for the police.

If reliable evidence can be furnished to us of any chemist selling opium in the bulk to Chinamen, said an official of the Pharmaceutical Society to our representative, "we should at once investigate the matter, and if the circumstances justified we should not hesitate to prosecute."

The society is constituted the prosecuting authority in such cases, under the Pharmacy Act. By a curious arrangement, the Government authority is the Privy Council, and not one of the departments of State, and all additions to the scheduled list of poisons, for instance, must be sanctioned by the Council.

Presumably the society can only proceed in cases where chemists are concerned, and therefore the Privy Council would appear to be the authority which should initiate the inquiry as to where the opium with which the Chinese in the East-end are so plentifully supplied comes from, as the investigations would probably extend outside the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Home Secretary might also consider whether it is not possible to close the dens.

A WILY BIRD.

ANY AND OSTRICH.

South Africa and Japan met at the Crystal Palace on June 11, says a London exchange, and Japan was defeated ignominiously. Japan was represented by one of the 600 Japanese sailors who travelled to London from Chatham to visit various places of interest, and South Africa by an aboriginal ostrich. Confiding visitors to the Crystal Palace ostrich farm are invited to ride the birds; and a smart young Japanese stoker accepted the challenge. A gloomy-looking bird was caught and hoisted, and the sailor mounted with an apprehensive grin. The bag over the bird's head was withdrawn, and the bird turned and looked at the plucky rider. It gave a snort, took a couple of paces, and then lowered its head to look for sand. Head over heels went the Japanese, over the neck of his mount, and the ostrich shrugged its shoulders, and walked off amid cries of "Banzi!"

MILITARY REFORMS IN CHINA.

A German military review announces that the reorganisation of the Chinese Army, begun in 1902, has made good progress so far. There are now eight homogeneous divisions of new troops; of these divisions, the 1st and 3rd are at Pao-Ting-Foo, the 2nd is at Chai-Hai-Kwan, the 4th is at Ma-Chang, the 5th is at Tai-Nan-Foo, the 6th is in Peking, the 7th is at Chen-Tee-Foo, and the 8th is in the maritime province of Kwan-tung. The 2nd and 4th Divisions remain under the previous command of Yuan-shih-kai, although he has been appointed Governor of Southern Manchuria. The remaining six divisions are directly under the Minister of War, who also has charge of the troops organised at Woo-chun, Nankin, and Foo-chow. So long as the troops are paid regularly, as has been the case now for some years, the success of the military reforms will be assured. Already the officers and the men have acquired a dignified bearing, which was quite lacking in the former provincial troops. Tzu-han, the Minister of War, is now engaged in arranging a permanent Budget for the Army. For reasons of economy the Army manoeuvres on a large scale, similar to the manoeuvres of 1905 and 1906, will not be held this year.

KOREA.

A Parious Situation.

London, July 22.

Reuters' correspondent at Seoul reports that there is much apprehension as to the safety of Japanese in the interior of Korea when news of the abdication of the Emperor becomes known.

General Hasegawa has only 2,300 troops under his command in Korea, a number considered wholly inadequate to cope with the situation.

A mutinous Korean regiment has refused to hand over its arms and ammunition, and the Japanese are unable to compel them pending the arrival of reinforcements which are now on route from Shimodaseki.

The first chief of the new Emperor orders the punishment of the deputation to the Hague Conference.

The Korean delegates, who attempted to obtain a hearing at the Hague Conference, have sailed from Southampton for the United States.

Prince Yong, interviewed by Reuters' representative, stated that he intended to visit President Roosevelt.

The Prince proposes to visit the principal cities of America, and will then return to England.

He asserts that the Mission was despatched by the Emperor of Korea, who, knowing that his abdication was impending, said to the delegates: "If I am murdered, continue your mission until you restore the independence which has existed for five hundred years."

Prince Yong added that the Emperor's abdication was due to the influence of Japanese, money and Korean traitors.—Reuter.

LAYING DOWN THE SCEPTRE.

Korean Emperor's Abdication.

The following graphic account of the abdication of the late Korean Emperor appears in the "Mainichi."—"The greatest tragedy in the history of the Yi dynasty, which has existed for about 500 years, took place last evening (the 18th). All the Ministers of State proceeded to the presence of the Emperor with an iron determination. They had resolved to sacrifice even their lives to achieve their purpose. When they reached the Palace it was 4.10 in the afternoon. After being kept waiting until 6.50 in consequence of the Emperor's audience to Marquis Ito, they were received by His Majesty in the Ju-Meiden. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Engineering thereupon gravely ordered all the persons who were with the Emperor to leave the apartment. Then, in succession, all the Ministers told the Emperor that there was no alternative to abdication. His Majesty showed great obstinacy and indignantly rejected their advice. Consequently one of the Ministers, on behalf of them all, approached nearer the throne and answered to the following effect:—"We have no wish to attempt to escape from our responsibility. We are determined to sacrifice even our lives for the country. We will die if necessary. If, however, we commit suicide, that can do no good to the Empire at this juncture. Japan has sent her Foreign Minister to Seoul. He has already arrived here. If we get to-night past without doing anything, it is certain that Korea will have to meet some heavy demand to-morrow. In that event, all our patriotic efforts will prove futile. Such being the case, we beg Your Majesty with our whole hearts to arrive at a definite decision to-night. Other Ministers spoke to the same effect, whereupon the Emperor remarked that a man could die only once, and threatened to commit suicide. He also declared that Marquis Ito would not approve of the Ministers' presumptuous advice. His Majesty's words, however, did not weaken the determination of the Ministers. In a roundabout way they gave utterance to the opinion that a land containing 3,000 ri and 20,000,000 inhabitants and a dynasty which had endured for 500 years could not be sacrificed for a single Emperor. Finding that the Ministers would not withdraw their advice, the Emperor summoned the three principal Grandees in order to obtain their opinions. The Grandees, after proceeding to the throne, informed His Majesty that they were of the same opinion as the Ministers. Then, at last, the Emperor made up his mind, telling these present that he would leave the throne for the sake of the Empire and the nation. He added, however, that he would not formally abdicate but would appoint the Crown Prince to attend to State affairs in his stead. The Prime Minister thereupon produced an Imperial Rescript of abdication, which had been prepared in advance and asked for the Imperial Seal to be appended. His Majesty complied with the request after making certain alterations, and the momentous question was thus ended. Although the Crown Prince is to be technically regarded as a Regent, the effect will be precisely the same as that of a regular abdication; the new ruler using the terms "We" or "Us" and "Your Majesty."

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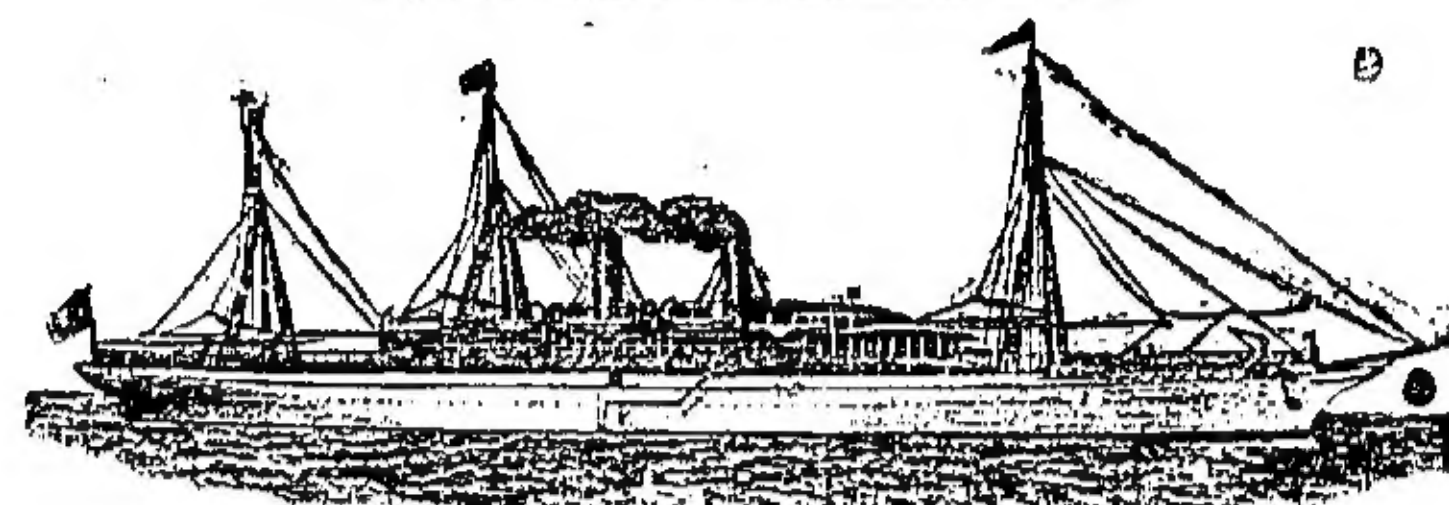
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SHANGHAI	MARMORA	About 8th August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez Ports	DELHI	10th August	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON, MARSEILLES AND ANTWERP	SIMLA	About 14th August	Freight and Passage.

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TARTAR	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11	Oct. 5
EMERALD OF CHINA	THURSDAY, Sept. 26	Oct. 14
ATHENIAN	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9	Nov. 2
EMERALD OF INDIA	THURSDAY, Oct. 24	Nov. 11

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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	HAKATA MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 6161	WEDNESDAY, 7th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	SADO MARU, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6227	WEDNESDAY, 21st Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY, 8th Aug., at Daylight.	TOSA MARU, Capt. J. Nagai, Tons 5833	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY, 8th Aug., at Daylight.	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6388	TUESDAY, 20th Aug., at Daylight.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Mathison, Tons 5076	WEDNESDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	IYO MARU, Capt. W. Thompson, Tons 6320	SATURDAY, 10th Aug., at Daylight.

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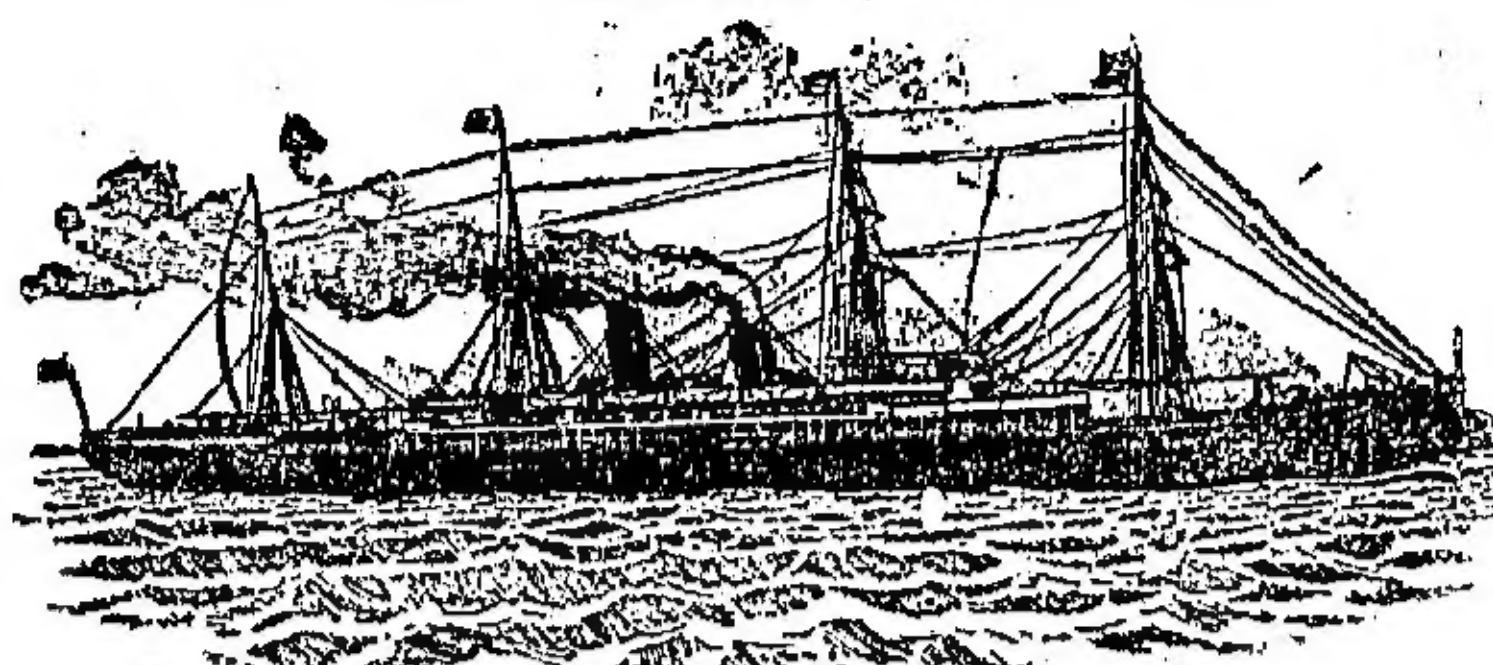
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KOREA, 18,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU, 11,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
SIBERIA, 18,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
CHINA, 10,200 Tons	SATURDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
MANOHURI, 27,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
NIIPPON MARU, 11,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.
ASIA, 9,000 Tons	TUESDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.
PERSIA, 9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

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OEUBU & LOILOI	11,000	KAHONG	Aug. 6, at 4 p.m.
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MANILA	11,000	KIUKIANG	Aug. 6, at 4 p.m.
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SWATOW, AMOY AND SHANGHAI	11,000	CHINGTUNG	Aug. 7, at 4 p.m.
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MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA	KUTSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	About WEDNESDAY, 14th August
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 15th August, at Noon.
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U,	Roach, — Cha Y

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Read by all classes in the school

4. W. 198 Road Central.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

